PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. II. 1846. No. I.

ELIZABETHTOWN, *Nov.* 5, 1846.

THE SOCIETY met pursuant to adjournment, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church. The Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, President, took the chair; Col. R. G. JOHNSON, first Vice President, being also present.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read, the Corresponding Secretary made his report of the correspondence since September, and laid before the Society, letters from the Hon. RANDOLPH MANNING, of Michigan, Col. ICHABOD J. CRANE, U. S. A., JAMES FENNIMORE COOPER, Esq., and others, in acknowledgement of their election as Corresponding or Resident Members, from the Massachusetts Historical Society, American Philosophical Society, &c.

Various donations were announced, and Col. JOHNSON presented an original biographical sketch of "John Fenwick, chief Proprietor of Salem Tenth," and a copy of some correspondence between Governor Andros, of New York, and the authorities of the "Lower counties on the Delaware" in 1675–78, in relation to the arrest of Fenwick. This last, on motion of Dr. LEWIS CONDICT, was referred to the Committee on Publications.

Mr. WILLIAM B. KINNEY, from that Committee, made a report in relation to the publication of another volume of Collections, to consist of a Life of General Lord Stirling, by the Hon. William A. Duer; and also in recommendation of the quarterly publication of the Society.

On motion of Rev. Dr. MURRAY, the report was adopted; and it was understood that the volume would be issued as soon as practicable.

On motion of Rev. Dr. COGSWELL, the thanks of the Society were directed to be presented to Judge Duer for the manuscript thus generously placed at its disposal.

Mr. KINNEY, from the Committee on Purchases, reported that several rare works had been procured for the Library since the last meeting; but that as yet the Committee had not succeeded in obtaining any files of the New Jersey Journal.

Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Statistics, after some remarks intended to show the necessity of the measure, submitted the following preamble and resolution—

Whereas, It is necessary to a satisfactory determination of many questions affecting the welfare of the community, that accurate information should from time to time be obtained respecting the actual and comparative existence of crime within the limits of the State; therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to memorialize the Legislature, at an early day during the next session, for the passage of an act directing the opening of such books of record in the several counties, as may enable those officers of the State connected with the administration of the laws, to report annually the Criminal Statistics of their respective districts.

On motion of Mr. W., the resolution was temporarily laid on the table.

Dr. JOHN S. CONDIT, from the Committee on Monumental Inscriptions in Newark, submitted in a handsomely engrossed volume, the result of his labors; all the inscriptions remaining in the old burying ground, and of those in the others of date prior to 1800, having been secured. Some of the most ancient or remarkable being represented in well executed pen drawings.

Rev. D. V. MCLEAN, from a similar Committee, reported that at Freehold and its vicinity some progress had been made, but a report could not yet be presented.

The resolution appointing these committees was read, and the members residing in other of the old towns of the State, were requested to comply with its requisitions by appointing some one or more of their number to make the desired compilations.

Bishop DOANE, from the Committee on a Seal for the Society, presented a draft of a device, by the Corresponding Secretary, which

was adopted; and on motion of Dr. MURRAY, the Committee on Publications was authorized to have a die engraved.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SEAL.*

A circular shield *argent*, charged with four Spanish shields placed in the form of a cross patee.

The 1st quarter, or shield in chief; the Arms of Lord John Berkeley. *Gules* a chevron between ten crosses patee *argent*, six above and four below: surmounted by a scroll *argent* inscribed with the motto "DIEU CHEZ NOUS" *gules*. The escutcheon flanked by his initials—on the dexter side J.—on the sinister side B. *gules*.

The 2d quarter, or shield dexter, (the West shield) the earliest seal discovered, of the Western Proprietaries. *Or* a pair of balances *sable*, surmounted by a carpenter's compass, extended, *of the same;* in the base point a terrace and tree *vert*.

The 3d quarter, or shield sinister, (the East shield) the seal of the Eastern Proprietaries in use before 1701. Party per fess *or* and *sable;* in the first moiety the right arm of the goddess Themis *proper*, holding the balances of Justice *sable*—the arm issuing out of a cloud in the sinister corner of the escutcheon *azure;* in the second moiety a garbe (wheat sheaf) *or* between two ears of Indian corn *of the same*.

The 4th quarter, or shield in base; the Arms of Sir George Carteret. *Gules* four fusils in fee *argent*, and in a canton *argent* a sinister hand, erect, open, and coped at the wrist *gules:* surmounted by a scroll *argent* inscribed with the motto "LOYAL DEVOIR." The escutcheon flanked by his initials—on the dexter side G.—on the sinister side C.—gules.

The two mottoes of the seal of the Eastern Proprietaries in letters of *sable*. "RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION," placed over the shield dexter, and "IT 'S GOD GIVETH INCREASE," placed over the shield sinister.

The seal of the Western Proprietaries has no motto. The whole within a border *azure*, charged with the inscription "SEAL OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY." *Or*.

Dr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Nominations, submitted a number of names of gentlemen, candidates for membership, who were all duly elected: and other nominations were received.

* For this description the Society are indebted to Mr. S. ALOFSEN, of Jersey City.

On motion of Professor CROSBY,

Resolved, That all nominations for members hereafter, shall be made in writing, with the name of the member making the nomination, and the place of residence of the person nominated.

Miscellaneous business being in order, the preamble and resolution offered by Mr. Whitehead were taken up, and after some approbatory remarks from the PRESIDENT, were adopted.

Mr. E. B. D. OGDEN submitted the following amendment to the Constitution—which in accordance with the provisions of that instrument lies over for consideration at the next meeting. The amendment being offered with the view of having the subject referred to properly brought up that term.

"The Library and depositories of the Society shall be at ———."

The *place* being left blank as, by a resolution of the Society, the location of the Library is to be determined at the next meeting.

The Rev. D. V. MCLEAN presented the following amendment to the By-laws, which, under the rule, lies over to the next meeting—

"In the first by-law—to strike out "the first Thursdays of May, September and November" and insert *third Thursday of June.*"

The effect of this, if adopted, being to do away with more than two meetings of the Society per annum.

Mr. WM. A. WHITEHEAD offered a resolution which, after some discussion, and amendment by the mover, was adopted as follows:

Whereas, at the next meeting of the Society the location for its Library and Cabinet is to be agreed upon: therefore,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of six be appointed to examine the By-Law with a view to the suggestion of any alterations or amendments they may deem necessary to make them conform to the change in the business arrangements of the Society, which will then be perfected.

The President appointed, as the Committee, Messrs. Doane, Duer, D. V. McLean, C. King, J. J. Chetwood, and Whitehead.

Dr. LEWIS CONDICT offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That for the purpose of obtaining correct information of the early history and settlement of the different sections of our State, it is expedient that a Historical Association be organized in each County; and this Society earnestly recommend such a measure to the friends of literature throughout the State.

Resolved, That the County Societies be requested to obtain from the most authentic sources, all such information as relates to the earliest organization of Townships and Precincts; the names of

early settlers; formation of Churches and Schools, location of Towns and Cities, manufacturing establishments; minerals, water courses, mountains; Indian tribes who were its original inhabitants—with all historical and local incidents which may be interesting and valuable.

Resolved, That the information so collected be embodied in a written report, to be submitted yearly by each Association to the Historical Society of New Jersey at each annual meeting. And for the purpose of giving countenance and encouragement in their efforts, it is further

Resolved, That the officers of such County Associations shall, *ex-officio*, be admitted to seats, as Delegates to this Society, and to participate in its deliberations; and each Association shall be entitled to one copy of all the publications of this Society.

Resolved, That the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries of this Society be a Committee, with instructions to take such measures as in their judgment may be best adapted to carry into effect the object of these resolutions.

On motion of Mr. KINNEY it was

Resolved, That with a view to a report at the next meeting on the subjects embraced in the resolutions of Dr. Condict, they be referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. HORNOR having made some remarks respecting prevalent errors in various works treating of the battle of the Assanpink, he was requested, on motion of Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, to furnish the Society with a paper on the subject.

Messrs. S. G. POTTS and J. T. SHERMAN were appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts preparatory to the annual meeting.

Dr. MURRAY presented for the inspection of the members the original Record Book of the Elizabethtown settlers, prepared after the destruction by fire of the "Elizabethtown Book," referred to frequently in the famous Bill in Chancery—an exceedingly interesting memento of the first worthies of the Borough, containing all their signatures.

Mr. WHITEHEAD read copious extracts from the biographical sketch of John Fenwick, presented by Col. Johnson.

On motion of Mr. JAMES G. KING, the thanks of the Society were presented to the venerable Vice President for his interesting Memoir, and for the example set, so worthy of imitation by all the members, of devotedness to the best interests of the Society.

Rev. D. V. MCLEAN, Chairman of the Executive Committee, announced the appointment of the President of the Society to deliver the annual address in January—and of other gentlemen to prepare papers

on various subjects—among others, the details of the battles of Princeton and Monmouth; historical sketches of the different Colleges and Theological Seminaries; of the Bench and Bar of the State; of Essex county, and Biographical sketches of distinguished Jerseymen.

The Society then adjourned to meet at TRENTON on the third Thursday of January next, in accordance with the requisition of the By-Laws.

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED NOVEMBER 5TH, 1846.

From the Author. "The Days of Old;" a Centennial Discourse delivered in Trinity Church, Newark, February 22d, 1846, by Rev. Matthew H. Henderson, M. A.

From Mr. Henry Onderdonk, Jr., of Long Island. "The last words and dying speech and confession," in verse, of James Rivington, Printer, on his being executed in effigy at New Brunswick, April 13th, 1775.

From Mr. John R. Burnet. Two pamphlets against Rev. George Whitfield, (1741,) and an answer to one of them by Saml. Blair.

From Mr. F. W. Brinley. An address to the Electors of the County Middlesex, February, 1793, previous to the election which established New Brunswick as the County Seat.—(Hand Bill.)

From Col. R. G. Johnson. An original biographical sketch of John Fenwick, Proprietor of Salem Tenth.

Copy of a correspondence between Governor Andros of New York and the authorities on the Delaware in 1675–1678, in relation to the arrest, &c, of John Fenwick, with their proceedings thereupon.

From the Author. A Sermon containing a general history of the Parish of Westfield, N. J., preached January 1st, 1839, by James M. Hunting, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

From the Author. Observations on Military Law and Practice of Courts Martial, by William C. DeHart, Captain U. S. A.

From Nicholas Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati. Portraits of *Powers*, the American Sculptor, and *Safford*, the young Mathematician.

From Mr. Asher Taylor, of Red Bank. A file of "The New York Gazette, revived in the Weekly Post Boy," for 1749–50.

Gaine's Universal Register, or American and British Calendar for the year 1776.

From Dr. Robert Laird, of Manasquan. The acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, from 1701 to 1731, and from 1753 to 1761.

From Mrs. Stillwell, of Freehold. Twelve old Pamphlets on different subjects.

Nrom Mr. James N. Lawrence, of Inlaystown. A manuscript copy of Lieut. Wm. Barton's private journal while on the Western Expedition under Genl. Sullivan in 1779.

A Continental Bill, dated 1778, for sixty dollars.

MEMBERS ELECTED

NOVEMBER 5TH, 1846.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Elias B. Caldwell, *Mays Landing.* Wm. S. Clawson, *Woodstown, Salem Co.*
Alfred Dayton, M. D., *Middletown Point.*
William Elmer, M. D., *Bridgeton.* Charles E. Elmer, *Bridgeton.*
Joseph Fithian, M. D., *Woodbury.*
Rev. J. W. Gibbs, *Salem.* Quinton Gibbon, M. D., *Salem.*
Rev. Geo. Hale, *Pennington, Hunt. Co.* Rev. James J. Helm, *Salem.*
James G. Hampton, *Bridgeton.*
Jonathan Ingham, *Salem.*
Rev. George W. Janvier, *Salem.*
Rev. Jacob W. E. Ker, *Deerfield.*
Samuel Mairs, *Freehold.* Robert K. Matlock, *Woodbury.*
John T. Nixon, *Bridgeton.*
Rev. Wm. B. Otis, *Salem.*
Jehu Patterson, *Freehold.*
John Sinneckson, *Salem.* Rev. James Scott, D. D., *Newark.*
John Tonnele, *North Bergen.* John B. Tuft, M. D., *Salem.*
Joseph H. Thompson, M. D., *Salem.*
George M. Ward, *Salem.* William C. Wallace, *Chatham.*
John R. Weeks, *Newark.* Rev. Chas. F. Worrell, *Manalapan.*
Thomas Jones Yorke, *Salem.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Hon. Horatio J. Cox, *Zanesville, Ohio.* Josiah F. Caldwell, Esq., *Washington City.*
Thomas Ward, Esq., *New York.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Robert Walsh, Esq., *U. S. Consul, Paris.* Rev. F. L. Hawks, D. D., *New Orleans, La.*

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society, November 5th, 1846.

FROM HON. RANDOLPH MANNING,
Ex-Chancellor of Michigan.

DETROIT, *September* 14, 1846.

DEAR SIR,

I have just received a line from you informing me that, on the 3d inst., I was duly elected a Corresponding Member of the New Jersey Historical Society, accompanied with a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Ever alive to what concerns my native State, her prosperity and welfare, it affords me much pleasure to see her waking up, ere it be too late, to the importance of rescuing from the corroding tooth of time whatever yet remains bearing on her early history. Had such a Society been formed with the first settlement of the State, or even half a century ago, there can be no doubt many interesting facts buried in oblivion and lost to posterity might now be found in its archives. But it is never too late to mend our ways; and, although the Society so recently formed may not be able fully to atone for past neglect, it will be the means, I trust, of preserving the future history of the State entire.

Please tender to the Society my thanks for the kind regard shown me. Your obedient servant,

RANDOLPH MANNING.

WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Cor. Sec.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1675 TO OCTOBER 1678.

in relation to the settlement and jurisdiction of

MAJOR JOHN FENWICK IN WEST JERSEY.

Copied for the Society from the Records at New Castle, by COL. ROBT. G. JOHNSON.

At a Council held in New York, }
December 5th, 1675. }

THE LETTER from Captain Edmond Cantwell being taken into consideration concerning the arrival of Mr. Fenwick and others at Delaware with their appertenances—

Resolved, that Mr. Fenwicke having no order (which if he had, ought to have been brought first and recorded here,) is not to be received as owner or Proprietor of any land whatsoever in Delaware, but to be used civilly, paying all duties as others his majesty's subjects in those parts, and if he or any of the persons that come with him desire land to the westward, that there be assigned them fitting proportions as to others, and due return made of the surveys.

As to any privilege or freedom of custom or trading on the East shore, none to be allowed in any case to the smallest vessel, boat or person.

—

His Honor Gov^{r} Edm^{d} Andros's letter to the Commander and Justices of New Castle, in answer to their letter sent the 8th of November, 1676:

Gentlemen,

I have received your letters of the 8th, by the express sent hither, with several other papers and writings relating unto Major John Fenwicke's actings on the East side of Delaware river, by his granting Patents for land and refusing to obey my special warrant, &c.—as also touching your more particular affairs; whereupon having taken advice of my Council I have thought fit (it importing his majesty's service, and the good and quiet of these parts and Inhabitants,) That Major John Fenwicke be sent hither with the first convenience; and if there be occasion that the Commander and you the magistrates do use force in seizing upon and sending him—and there being no lawful authority for his giving forth Patents for land, those sent hither are not to be returned back for the present, but the persons who have paid their monies for them may have their remedy at law against the persons that gave them before he departe out of custody.

As for Jean Paul Jacquett who has been dispossessed of some land on the East side of Delaware river of which he was in possession at the last coming in of the English government, he is to be repossessed and you are to take order about it, and (if occasion) the Commander is to assist therein.

To the Commander and the Court of
New Castle in Delaware.

At a Meeting of the Commander and Justices held in the town of New Castle on Friday the 8th day of December, 1676:

Captain John Colier, Commander.

Mr. John Moll,
Mr. William Tom,
Mr. Foppe Outhout,
Mr. Jean Paul Jacquett. } Justices.

Captain John Colier by his speech declared to the Court, that in pursuant of his honor the Governor's orders to him, he had on the fourth past sent a friendly and civil letter with the under sheriff to Major John Fenwicke, shewing that he had received orders from his said honor and desired him to come to New Castle, upon which the said Fenwicke sent a letter in answer refusing to come &c.—as by the said letter produced in Court more plainly did appear—further declaring that he the said Captain Colier had been in his own person on the seventh past with the said Fenwicke at his house—where coming, none of his company were suffered to come in the house but himself as when he delivered to the said Fenwicke in substance as followeth—Speech—

That he the said Colier had not questioned—according to his letter sent the fourth past—but that he would have come over with the under sheriff, or at least wise have sent a more satisfactory answer, but since he the said Fenwicke still stood out by which he had given him the trouble to come over in person, did therefore give him to understand that it was his honor the Gov'rs order to have him the said Fenwicke to come and appear before him and Council at New York —which long before he had understood by his said honor's special warrant sent to him, and therefore desired him now in all civility without further trouble to obey the said orders—there being now a fit opportunity for his going.

(Major Fenwicke's Answer.)

Upon which Major Fenwicke replied—

That he did not know that the Governor of York had any thing to do with him, and that he would obey nothing but what shall come from his majesty the King or his Highness the Duke of York, and was resolved not to leave his house without he was carried away either dead or alive, and if any one dare come to take him, it was at their peril, and he would do their business; —and after the said Captain Colier went out, suffered him not to come in again, but keeping his door double bolted, spoke to him out of a small scuttle hole at the end of the house. Captain Colier declaring further to the Court, that, he seeing that the said Major Fenwicke was

and continued so refractory and stood upon his defence, and further considering that the magistrates by his Honor's order were equally in the business concerned with him, thought best to take their advice before he would proceed to rigour which was now the occasion of calling the Court &c. &c.

The Court having considered and maturely deliberated upon the orders from his Honor the governor, to them and also the orders from his honor the Gov^{r} to Captain John Colier in particular, do judge it necessary since the said Fenwicke in contempt to his Honor's orders stands out upon his Peril, That force be used, and he the said Fenwicke taken and sent to York to his Honor with the first sloop, for the doing whereof they are willing to give forth their warrant, &c.

—

At a Meeting of the Commander and Justices for the apprehending of Major Fenwicke. By the Commander and Court at New Castle. In Delaware.

These are in his majesty's name to impower and appoint you Lieutenant Johannes DeHaes—Mr. Michiel Baron and Mr. George Moore under sheriff of this place to levy twelve soldiers out of any of the Militia of this River, and with them to repair to the house of Major John Fenwicke to bring by force before us to this town of New Castle upon Delaware, giving and hereby granting unto you and every of you full power and authority to pull down, break, burn, or destroy the said house for the apprehending of him the said Fenwicke—and further to act and use all or any forceable act or acts as the expediency of the time shall offer to your Judgement, withall giving and hereby granting to you and every of you and every respective soldier under you, full power in case of resistance or presenting any gun or guns to your detriment, to fire upon him the said Fenwicke or any others so presenting or intending to shoot, and if in the case he the said Fenwicke or any others resisting shall happen to be killed, you and every of you shall be hereby absolutely and freely discharged and held innocent, as being done in pursuant of the Dukes Lieutenant's order and of us by his honor's order recommended.

Given under our hands at New Castle in Deleware this 8th day of December 1676—Signed

John Colier,
John Moll,
William Tom,
Foppe Outhout,
Jean Paul Jacquett.

At a private Court held in the town of New Castle, May 9th, 1678,

Mr. John Moll,
Mr. Foppe Outhout,
Mr. Jean Paul Jacquett,
Mr. Gerrett Otto,
} Justices.

The Justices upon occasion of Major Fenwicke's making of some new alterations on the east side of the River and other concerns, did this day meet in the Fort, in order of writing to New York according to his honor, the Gov^{r} last sent orders in his letter.

Captain Edmund Cantwell declares that he living in New Salem (alias Swamptown) the 30th day of April, 1678, where Major John Fenwicke had ordered a meeting of the Inhabitants of the east side of this River—he the said Fenwicke did then appoint some officers, viz. Samuel Hedge Surveyor General, James Nevill to be Secretary, Samuel Winder Register—and declared he would nominate and appoint other officers at his leisure, and caused his said secretary to read several papers as his Majesty's Patent to his Royal Highness, and his Royal Highness to the Lord Berkeley, and a copy as he said of the Lord Berkeley as to him the said Fenwicke, with several other papers which the attestant did not mind—and after the reading of all these papers, he the said Fenwicke demanded in his majesty's name the superiority, and the submission of the people here as his right and propriety—After his demand he brought a paper upon the table in the form of an Oath or some such thing, which several of his people or officers signed—After they had done, I told him that the most part of the people that was there did not know what was read —He answered me that they could know well enough to take his land. I also told him that there was a small levy laid by the Collector upon the people on that side—He said the Collector had no power to lay any levy on that side, and said whosoever did pay any levy should forfeit their lands and privileges—I asked him if he would bear them out and see them harmless—he said he would give under his hand to answer it before the King, and said that the people should stand on their own defence if any body came to demand it—and also did forbid Mr. Foppe Outhout not to act any thing in the behalf of the Court of New Castle upon the forfeiture of his estate—I told him that his Honor the Gov. had commissionated him the said Mr. Outhout, and was still pleased for to continue him. He said the Gov. had nothing to do on that side and that he was subject to no man but God and the King—he also said that he would do or act nothing without the advice

of his council which he would nominate very suddenly, with several more speeches which the attestant doth not now remember.

Justice Foppe Outhout declares to have been present with Captain Cantwell and to have heard in substance the same that is here above declared by the said Captain Cantwell. Mr. Michiel Baron and Reneir Vanheist sworn in Court—declare in substance to have heard and seen the same as herebefore by Captain Cantwell is declared.

Johannes Van Jimmen sworn in Court declares that being present at the house of one Gillis Giljansen at the'East side of this river, some time in the last of the month of April last past—at which time Major John Fenwicke came there, who demanded why the deponent and the rest that were there did not come at New Salem (as others did) to acknowledge him, meaning himself to be Lord and Propriety of the place—Upon which they answered him saying, how they could own him so long as they paid Levy, to wit 12 guilders 10 stivers per head at New Castle Court. Whereupon he the said Fenwicke replied saying, that all those who paid the same should never enjoy a foot of land on the Easteren-shore and further saith not.

Right Honb^le^ Governor

Sir, we hope before sight hereof, your honor will be safe returned, which happy news we do much long for. The inclosed Testimony, and information given us concerning the new alterations made by Major John Fenwicke since his last return from N. York on the East side of this river are the chief occasions of this account writing, which said Testimonies we hope your honor will be pleased to pursue and give us your speedy order what and how we shall act in and about the same. We likewise send your honor here inclosed the copies of our former and last order concerning the estate of one Francis Barintz deceased, there being several persons who are debted to the said estate in this river whereof Captain Cantwell has received one cow and twenty skipple of wheat, for which he is ready to be accountable to your honor—And Captain Colier a screw gun and Captain Billop now securing the same persons *de novo* who formerly have paid, and we being uncertain whether the brother of the deceased (who was expected) be dead or alive—We therefore desire your honor's order how safely to act further therein. Finally, since your honor's departure, there have happened several complaints of the country concerning several strange actions of your Commander Captain Billop, which hath occasioned some disputes and differences

between us and your said Commander—We know it to be our duty not to suffer the poor commonalty to be oppressed, which all to relate would be too long*—Wherefore we shall refer that until we are certain of your honor's arrival as when we are intended to depute one of our Bench to treat with your honor about that and other material concerns—So having no more at present to enlarge, we remain Right Honb^le. Gov^r.

Your hon^r. most humble subjects and servants.

New Castle May 9th^th. 1678

Jean Paul Jacquett,
John Moll, John Moore,
Gerritt Otto, Foppe Outhout.

The superscription was

To the Right Honb^le. Major Edmund Andros Esq^r. Governor General under his Royal Highness James Duke of York and Albany, of all his territories in America, or in his absence to the Honb^le. Captain Matthias Nichols Secretary and the rest of the Honb^r council at New York—These—

—

THE LETTER from the honb^le. Council at N. York in answer to the letter of this Court sent the 9th of May last past.

Gentlemen: Yours of 9^th Instant arrived the beginning of the week which not having had the happiness to find the Governor returned was communicated to the Council upon consideration of the new alteration made by Major John Fenwicke on the East side of the river—perusal of the testimonies and informations given concerning the same. They have thought good to make the inclosed order which they desire you will do your part to see it put in execution (if occasion) but with as little mischief as may be. Captain Billop is written to likewise concerning the same.

The matter of Frans Barentzen was not well represented by Captain Billop to Captain Brockhols, who supposing the accident of his death was very lately, and it being likewise intimated that he having

* This "Capt. (Christopher) Billop" ("son of Christopher Billop, Gent of London") was commissioned as Lieutenant of the New York troops in 1674. Either for the misconduct mentioned in the text, or something similar, he was subsequently superseded. It is presumed that it was his son, a Capt. Christopher Billop, of the British Navy, who obtained a patent for a thousand or fifteen hundred acres on Staten Island, and whose daughter married Christopher Farmar; better known during the Revolution as Colonel Billop, having taken his wife's name on inheriting the estate. [*Cor. Sec.*]

no heir, the estate he left did belong to the Duke as an escheat, he gave orders to Captain Billop to secure what he had, and give account of the same, but upon further information that the said Frans Barentzen died several years ago, and that the court hath formerly taken cognizance of the said estate, and the Governor having likewise been made acquainted therewith, they do not think fit that Captain Billop should any further concern himself therein, but that you prosecute what you had begun and give account thereof to the Governor. If the deceased had a brother (as suggested) he can have no pretence after the disposal of it; otherwise a year and six weeks being past and no claim made which is the time limited by law.

There hath been an address from Captain Cantwell in the name of his son, resigning all the right title and interest his son might have to the estate of William Tom deceased by virtue of his wife, and desiring it may be sold at a public vendue for the payment of his just debts—But tho' he may have preference before the rest of the creditors next to Captain Delaware who hath judgment and execution against the said estate, the Council do not think it reasonable that the said estate belonging to Mr. Tom be sold for the payment of his debts, but are not willing to alter the course of the law, which gives direction how debts should be paid—That is, statutes and judgments first—then bonds and specialties—after that book debts and other claims. If any thing after that shall be left the son of Captain Cantwell may have it. The sooner Mr. Thorn's estate be sold the better. After some weeks notice for the complaint made by the commonality against the Commander Captain Billop—we are not willing to intermeddle therein, the rather for that you signify your resolution to send some of your Bench to the Governor after his arrival to treat with him about that and other material concerns. This having as near as may be answered the particulars of your letter, I take leave and remain

Gentlemen

Your most humble servant

By order of the Council

Matthias Nicholls.

The superscription was to the Justices of the Court of New Castle—These.

Here followeth the order of Council sent inclosed in the above said letter from New York. At a Council held in New York May 22^{d}. 1678.

Upon the receipt of letters from the Magistrates of the town

of New Castle in Delaware, about the alteration begun to be made by Major John Fenwicke on the East side of the River where contrary to his engagement and parole he hath acted by assuming a pretended power to himself. The same being taken into consideration to prevent any mischief that may happen upon that account—It is ordered, that a messenger be forthwith sent express to the Commander and Justices of New Castle in Delaware who are to give notice to the said Major Fenwicke, that according to his parole he forbear the assuming any power of Government to himself on the East side of Delaware river, or anywhere else in those parts unless he can produce more authentic power out of England so to do than he hath yet done, which ought first to be made known to the Governor in this place—and in case of refusal the said Commander and justices are hereby required to order him to come to New York within the space of — days to make answer to what shall be alledged against him on that behalf and for breach of his parole which if he deny to do, that then the said Commander and Magistrates, together with the sheriff do use force to seize his person and send him hither without delay.

By order of Council (signed)
Matthias Nicholls

In pursuant to the afore standing order of the Council, the following order was sent to Major John Fenwicke.

Major Fenwicke,

We have by an express from New York received order from the Honb^ble^ Council to give you notice that according to your parole, you forbear the assuming any power of government to yourself on the East side of Delaware river or any where else in those parts unless you can produce more authentic power out of England, so to do than you have yet done, which if so you ought then first to have made it known to the Governor in New York upon which we expect your present answer with this messenger. (signed)

remaining Sir your affected friends
New Castle Christopher Billop
June 3^d^ 1678. John Moll
Pieter Alrichs

P. S. We desire you not to fail in sending your answer by reason we are to despatch the express back to New York by to morrow at night—The inclusa we received under coverts by the express.—Vale.

The superscription was "To Major John Fenwicke at New Salem."

The Copy of Major Fenwicke's letter sent back by Thomas Wolleston under sheriff—

My friends and neighbors.

In answer to yours of this date concerning an express therein mentioned from the Council of New York, to whom my reply is this—That the cause of my long imprisonment which is not unknown to them was because I would never be persuaded to give security either to be of good behaviour nor to forbear acting in that public capacity in which I am authorized by virtue of the King's letters Patent the Dukes grant to Lord John Berkeley, and Sir George Carteret, and the Lord Berkeley's deed to me which were all produced before the Governor and his Council by the Commissioners that arrived at York the last of August; whereupon I had my liberty to come home without any obligation, and to return the 6th day of October following which accordingly I did to the hazarding of my life which is well known. And the Governor then told me he wondered I did come again and gave order I might return hither again about my lawful occasions.

It is well known likewise that I was made and detained prisoner to the Collector of assizes and by their favor and yours I cannot look upon myself to be obliged by my parole to appear with an order from the court of assize, the sheriff liberally importing the same and their order of Court being relaxed as to five hundred pound bond to be of good behaviour and not to act, and my parole no ways engaging me thereunto, I am left at my liberty to act or not to act upon the Lord Berkeley's interest—and further that if I shall be found to be a transgressor against the King of England and his laws in the pursuance of the peace and good settlement of my Colony, according to his majesty's formerly declared will and pleasure, it will be time enough for me to suffer when I shall be by his majesty's order required to answer for myself before him, to whom I am bound to give an account of what Judgments or sentences I give concerning the government of this colony within this province; and therefore I desire both the council and you seriously to weigh the premises, and be assured of this I shall not be found backward to do my duty to the kings majesty and every of his subjects, both in time and place when thereunto legally required, and accordingly in the interim, I desire to enjoy what is my just and undoubted right—the peace of God and his majesty the King of England—and do in his name implore both their and your assistance therein until I shall be legally convicted of being a notorious offender of which I am in the least guilty

thereof—and so I can in very much peace and confidence subscribe myself

N. Salem 3d of the 4th m. 1678

His majesty's loyal subject—the Council and your peaceable neighbor and hearty friend
J. Fenwicke.

—

A letter sent by the express back to New York, directed to the honble Council—

Honble Sirs,

Your letter by the express of the 25th of may last past, we received the 2d Instant, together with the inclosed order—pursuant to which we the day following sent a messenger over to Major J. Fenwicke with a letter whereof the copy is here inclosed, by which messenger he likewise in answer returned this his inclosed letter which we humbly refer to your honors consideration and that your honors may not be ignorant, the said Fenwicke doth proceed and assumes full power to himself sending on Saturday last his special warrant with 6 or 8 persons present, to apprehend one John Eldridge &c—and doth by his several evidential expressions declare that he will stand out, and that no man shall take him alive—no—not if the Governor came himself. What your honors do further resolve about him if in case directed to us, we desire that it may be absolute and sufficient,—for it is of opinion that he will hardly be taken without bloodshed or mischief. As to Mr. Tom deceased, we are sensible that there was an execution against his body, but not against the estate. Yet in case your honors do think it fit that the whole estate real and personal be sold—we then desire a more positive and absolute order for so doing, and it shall be readily by us performed. The inclosed for the Whore Kill, we have sent with the first opportunity that presented—which is all at present from honble Sirs

Your honors most humble servants (signed)

New Castle,
June 5th 1678.

John Moll
John Moore
Peter Alrichs
Jean Paul Jacquett
Gerrett Otto

The superscription was for the honble Captain Matthias Nicholls and the rest of the honble Council In New York—These—

The Court adjourned their ordinary sitting again until the first Tuesday of the month of October next unless urgent or multiplicity of business should require their sitting sooner.

At a meeting of the Commander and Justices held in the town of New Castle July 17th. 1678

Captain Hopher [Christopher] Billop, Commander
Mr. John Moll
Mr. Peter Alrichs
Mr. Foppe Outhout
Mr. Jean Paul Jacquett
Mr. Gerritt Otto
Captain Edm'd Cantwell, High Sheriff.

The following letter from the Honble Council was this day read—viz

Gentlemen.

Yours by the 5th by the return of the express sent to you by the Council arrived here the beginning of the week—but your answer gives very little satisfactory to any particular they write about as to the order concerning Major Fenwicke: the Council then did think and upon serious perusal of the same, again do find that it was absolute and full—it expressing that in case of his refusal to act in assuming a power of government to himself, ordering to come to New York according to his parole upon your summons that then the Commander and you magistrates were to use force to secure his person and send him hither—so you needed not any new result to be directed to yourselves alone, (it being thought fit to direct it to the Commander also) more absolute than the former which the Council think sufficient, so shall not alter any thing therein but leave you to answer your neglect to the Governor, who is daily expected, and all prejudice or mischief that may happen thereby to lie at your doors —they having done their duty—

The aforesaid letter from the Honble Council read and the business of Major Fenwicke taken into consideration by the Commander and Justices of this Court, and Captain Billop signifying that his last living* over at Salem the last week that there Major Fenwicke was willing to answer the Honble. Council's order at New York, and that he will surrender himself at New York according to his parole—Resolved and ordered by the Commander jointly with the Court that Major Fenwicke, in case he will give under his hand by a letter to the Council that he will not act by assuming any power of Government to himself on that side of the river or any where else, and that he within the space of twenty days promises to make his personal appearance at N. York according to his parole, that then he be left there,

* So in MS.

but in case of refusal and that he doth not send a satisfactory answer that then the Commander together with the High Sheriff press and take with them so many of the militia as they think fit and with them seize the said Fenwicke's person and send him to N. York without delay according to the order of the Honb^le. Council.

Followeth the letter sent to Major Fenwicke

Major Fenwicke.

Sir.

Captain Billop signifying to us that you have altered your former resolution and that you are now willing to answer the order from the Honb^le. Council of New York and that you will go there and surrender yourself according to your parole. Now therefore, if you will forbear the assuming any power of government to yourself, and within the space of 20 days will appear at New York and there surrender yourself according to your parole, then signifying so much in a letter under your hand to the Honb^le. Council in New York and send the same letter open to us under a covert by this bearer, that so we may be positive of your resolution—

remaining sir your affectionate friends— (signed)

New Castle
17 July 1678

Christopher Billop
John Moll
Peter Alrichs
Foppe Outhout
Jean Paul Jacquett
Gerritt Otto

The superscription was to
Major John Fenwicke
at New Salem

These—

Honor^ble Sirs.

Your letter of 21^st. June last we received in answer to which we reply, that the occasion of our writing alone the 5^th. of the same month in which to our sorrow your Honors reply to receive so little satisfaction, was not that we desired to be only concerned without the Commander who much takes the part of and is a great friend to Major Fenwicke, but that which was writ then concerning Major Fenwicke we had out of the mouth of the said Commander, and his not signing of the said letter was by reason the other particulars

therein mentioned concerned him not. By the enclosed copies your honors will see what result hath been taken by the Commander and us since the receipt of your letter, and since the Commander and High Sheriff have fetched the said Fenwicke to this town; and altho' it was supposed to be a more secure and better way to send him by water in this sloop, yet the Commander thinks it best to send him by land which he likewise hath obligeth to do.

New Castle 24 July 1678

Your Hon^{rs} most humble subjects and servants
The Court of New Castle, by order of the same
Eph^{m}. Herman*

The superscription was to the
Honb^{le} Matthias Nicholls and the
rest of the Honb^{le} Council in N. York

—

Mr. Machiell Baron for himself and in behalf of the other old Inhabitants of the Easteren shore, this day brought and produced in Court—a warrant from the right Honb^{le} Governor Sir Edmond Andros directed to this Court—the warrant being here following recorded

By the Governor

vic

Whereas I have received several petitions and complaints from divers of the inhabitants of the East side of Delaware river, that have been disturbed in the lawful possession of their lands and tenements there by Major John Fenwicke and others.

These are to desire and authorize you the Justices of the Court at New Castle to take care that the said inhabitants be not disturbed in their possession upon any pretence whatsoever by the said Major Fenwicke or others, and if occasion, to make me forthwith acquainted with the same.

Given under my hand in New York this 28th of October 1678
(was subscribed)
E. Andros

To the Justices of the Court
at New Castle.

* Son of Augustus Herman, whose name is associated with the first Indian Grant of a large portion of East Jersey. [Cor. Sec'y.]

JOURNAL

OF

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BARTON,

OF MAXWELL'S BRIGADE.

Kept during General Sullivan's Expedition against the Six Nations of Indians in 1779.

[EARLY in the spring of 1779, in consequence of the bloody tragedy of Wyoming, and other similar enormities, perpetrated upon the Western Frontier during the previous revolutionary campaign of '78, an extensive plan of operations was devised by General Washington against the broad and fertile country lying beyond the westernmost settlements of Pennsylvania and New York, occupied by the Six Nations. These tribes, from long intercourse with the whites, had acquired many of the comforts of civilized life. Their populous villages contained some good houses, their fields yielded large quantities of corn, and their orchards an abundant supply of fruit.

In the commencement of the war they had engaged to remain neutral, but ultimately yielded to the seductions of British presents, and their own longings for blood and plunder. Many loyalists driven from the United States, had taken refuge among them, increasing their strength and not lessening their ferocity.

Into the heart of these villages, it was determined to lead a force which, overpowering any numbers they could bring into the field, should inflict on them such punishment as their cruelties deserved.

The army was to enter the country in three divisions. The first or principal division consisting of three thousand men under General Sullivan, marching by the Susquehannah, was to penetrate into the settlements of the Senecas; the second, of one thousand, to proceed by the Mohawk, under General Clinton, and the third, of five hundred by the Alleghany river, under Col. Brodhead.

To the principal division was attached a brigade from New Jersey under General Maxwell, and to it belonged the officer Lieutenant William Barton, of Allentown, Monmouth county, whose Journal, kept during this Indian expedition, is now for the first time given to the public. During the whole of the previous winter this brigade had been stationed at Elizabethtown; and on the 11th of May it commenced its march from that place for Wyoming, the point at which the several corps forming the larger division was to concentrate. At this date the journal commences; but as Lieut. Barton passed the greater part of the succeeding three weeks on furlough at his own home, there is little recorded in it during that period of general interest, and that portion is consequently omitted. What follows embraces the remainder of the manuscript excepting some unimportant or uninteresting details.]

Tuesday, June 8th, 1779.—Took leave of my friends and set out to join the regiment then at Wyoming: arrived at Easton the same evening where I found the second and third Jersey Regiments and one company of our Regiment which was left behind to take care of the baggage belonging to it, and was the next day to proceed with it on horses to Wyoming.

Wednesday 9th, 1 P. M.—All set out: went but five miles and staid the night.

Thursday 10th—went to Brinker's Mills where we were detained until late in the afternoon on account of drawing provisions, then proceeded within three miles of Larnards, where myself and Doctor Harris staid the night. The company with baggage before mentioned went on to Larnards the same night.

Friday 11th.—Set out very early in prosecution of my journey, thinking to come up with those before mentioned at the place they lodged, as it was the last house until Wyoming, and thought dangerous travelling without an escort. On our arrival there found they were all gone some time; we then got breakfast and went on for Wyoming. Overtook the Company at Locust Hill so called on account of being entirely timbered with it for 23 miles where they had stopped to refresh. We all proceeded on our journey again until within six miles of Wyoming where we fell in with a detachment composed of several Reg'ts which had been cutting a road through from Larnards to Wyoming, as there never was any before, only an old Indian path.

Saturday 12th—Went on again for our destined place, and arrived 11 o'clock, A. M.: found the regiment lying in bush huts on the bank of the river Susquehannah. On our way from Larnards to this place passed through the great swamp which is twenty miles in length and fourteen in breadth, the land as far as the swamp cold, and great part entirely barren, but the bottom land much the best: it is impossible to cultivate that of the swamp before mentioned from the great quantity of stone—its timber is white pine, hemlock, and spruce, of amazing size and height.

From Easton to Pokono, inhabitants few, buildings mean and mostly of logs. Wyoming is situated on the east side of the river Susquehannah, once a considerable town but destroyed in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight by the savages massacreing three hundred men. The town is said to have consisted of 300 houses, many of which were frame, but mostly of logs. The inhabitants were from the State of Connecticut claiming then a right, by

a grant from the king of Great Britain to the proprietor of the same State. The Pennsylvanians also claimed it under *Penn;* but the New Englanders being more numerous than the others have retained it—now said to be referred to Congress for determination. The land level, but not so good where on the town stood as in many other places adjacent. It is on the eastern branch of the river, sixty-six miles above Sunsbury and Shamoken—and one hundred below Tioga, an Indian settlement. This branch is an exceeding fine pretty river, and opposite the town in midsummer five or six fathom of water, as clear as it can be; some places, below and above shoal enough to be forded, about one hundred and fifty yards wide ; and in times of great freshets said to rise fifteen feet, overflowing great part of the low lands: It springs from the lake Otsago nine miles long and five wide; three hundred and sixty miles N. E. from this, running about N. W., falling in with the western branch at Sunsbury—The mornings and evenings at this place very cool, and notwithstanding heavy fogs till 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, yet the place is said to be very healthy.

23d May—Major General Sullivan arrived with all the troops from Easton in six days.

24th—The regiment began a march for Fort Jenkins, thirty five miles down the river, marched to Shawnee Flats four miles, halted and took some little refreshment. Shawnee was once an Indian town, since settled by New Englanders, consisting of one hundred houses, but all destroyed in June '78 by the savages, except a few log huts—the flatts are very large, supposed to contain above a thousand acres already clear, which is exceeding rich and fertile, and the most level body of land I have ever seen. Proceeded that night as far as Stewart's house, six miles from Shawnee, where we took lodgings for that night, it then being sunset.

25th—Marched at day break. * * * * At sunset arrived at the fort, where we lay that night near the river. * * * * Fort Jenkins is a stockade, containing about half quarter of an acre, one very good dwelling house, the best I have seen since left Easton. The garrison commanded by Capt. Claypole, of Lt. Col. Hubley's Regt., consisting of about one hundred men ; artillery none, excepting one cohorn. The fort situated on a height very pleasant and advantageous.

26th, 8 A. M.—The boats we were to convoy got under way; about sixty in number. We soon began our march on return to Wyoming; marched to Nashepack falls, five miles, where we were

detained that day and part of the next in getting the boats up the falls.

27th—10 o'clock, A. M. The boats being all got up with much difficulty, and under way, (as the water falls about 10 or 12 feet gradually,) we again resumed our march; but on account of some shoals in the river which retarded the boats we marched but a short distance until the afternoon, when we proceeded to a place called Orchard Farm, on account of there being a considerable number of fruit trees, and don't recollect to have seen any since our first day's march from Easton till here—distance 9 miles.

28th. Marched early in the morning. At Nantecoke falls was detained two hours in getting up the falls, which are very rapid, though small. Marched immediately on, the boats getting up to Shawnee, (3 miles) where we staid the night. From Wyoming to Fort Jenkins, considerable of very good bottom land on the river, but the upland appears to be barren. After leaving Shawnee, there is not one single inhabitant to be seen to Fort Jenkins, being killed and driven off by the Indians.

29th—morning. Marched to Wyoming—arrived about 10 A. M.

30th. Men were employed in cleaning themselves and arms.

July 1st. The army attended the execution of Michael Rousburge and Lawrence Miller, from Phillipsburg, near Easton, condemned for attempting to convey some soldiers to the enemy. The former was hanged at 4 o'clock P. M., the latter reprieved.

24th. The boats arrived from Sunsbury with stores, in number about one hundred and seventeen.

25th. Five prisoners of the German Regiment were to have been executed, and a number of others to run the gauntlet through the whole line, but were reprieved.

29th. The masons re-interring two brothers, Capt. Davis and D. Jones, killed by the Indians in April last; the afternoon very rainy, otherwise the appearance would have been tolerably grand, as they all marched in order with the band of music playing. This day orders issued for marching on the thirty-first.

31st. The army marched at 12 o'clock, after signals being given by a discharge of cannon from the fort, which were immediately answered from the boats, which carried all the artillery and stores, excepting some kegs of flour, which were carried on horses—Gen'l Hand having previously advanced about one mile being appointed to the light corps on this expedition. The whole proceeded, only our Regiment, which composed the rear guard—having in charge strag-

glers, cattle, &c., which occasioned us to march very slow. After a tedious march, came to some cleared fields one mile distant from Lackawanah, then 11 P. M. * * * * *

August 1st. We marched at 8 A. M. one mile. Joined the army at Lackawanah, once a small town settled by New Englanders; a very rich, flat land, divided by a very beautiful creek which empties into the Susquehannah. It is very shoal, but of considerable breadth. The flat is said to contain seven hundred acres, having formerly a small stockade fort, which surrendered to Butler in '78. Most of the captives were preserved in consequeace of capitulation, but the buildings and fort, according to custom, were all destroyed. At 2 P. M. the usual signal was given to march. Proceeded, and arrived at Quialutimmack about 10 o'clock at night, the path continuing bad, country mountainous—distant 8 miles. Baggage arrived about 1 A. M., when we encamped.

2d. We did not march on account of parties being sent out to collect and bring on flour, &c. which had fallen from the horses the night before, and broke many of the kegs. The land is rich, fertile, and as flat as any I have seen; surrounded by mountains, the inhabitants driven off and buildings destroyed.

3d. Proceeded to Phillips's farm (9 miles) and halted one hour. Marched again for Tunkhannack, fording a creek, one and a half miles before we arrived there, which was at four P. M. This place as usual, is situated on the river; the few former huts destroyed; land as usual, bottom. This place very remarkable for deer, bears, turkeys, several of which were taken by the troops without firing a single gun, there being positive orders to the contrary; otherwise might have killed many more during our halt.

4th. Arrived at Vanderlip's farm, or Walnut Bottom, about 5 P. M. Crossed Mashaw Creek about two miles before we came to the farm above mentioned. The flat very rich, timber chiefly black walnut, of uncommon size; the country round continues mountainous.

5th. I being that day ordered on the rear flank, did not march until ten. Was obliged to march on the top of the mountains, which renered the day's march very fatigueing and disagreeable. At five o'clock P. M., came into the path the whole army had marched. Soon crossed a very high mountain on the side of the river; prospect the most beautiful I have seen. At six P. M. arrived at Wyalucing, formerly settled by the Moravians, who were oblged to leave it on account of the Indians, (but some say they have joined them) who

destroyed it in '78. It is the best part of the country I have seen since I left Wyoming. The houses were built regularly, numbering about eighty, with a church, priest, &c. Timber chiefly black walnut, with some button-wood trees, which are eight and ten feet through.

6th and 7th, Continued at Wyalucing to refresh.

8th. After marching two miles, forded a considerable creek. Continued our march until three P. M., when we arrived at Standing Stone Bottom, which is large and level, and newly cleared, where we pitched for the night.

9th. Arrived at four in the afternoon at a large flat called Queen Esther's Flats, once an Indian town, but now covered with wild grass of amazing length. This is within four miles of Tioga. Out of provision, and very faint for want of it; the boats which carry it did not arrive until nine or ten o'clock the next morning; having marched fourteen miles with very little to eat. The woods for some distance before we came to this place, are chifly white oak, and very open, grown up with wild pea vines, &c. In this day's march we had several cattle killed by falling from a precipice, having about half a mile to pass along one of two hundred feet, and the path very bad. At the bottom, luckily, was the river; the boats on coming up had them dressed.

10th. The Regiment marched with two others at 12 o'clock as an escort to the Generals, &c., opposite Tioga. Our Regiment being the right flank, was obliged to raise a very high mountain (being very hot, rendered it truly fatiguing) to scour the woods. We returned in a short time to our camp, where we remained the night.

11th. Marched at seven A. M. for Tioga. The army at nine began to ford the Susquehannah, having first fired a few cannon in the wood on the other side fearing there might be some of the enemy to oppose us in crossing the river; a little more than waist deep, very rapid, which made it difficult crossing, the force of the current carrying several down; happily none were drowned. Proceeded after landing about one and a half miles, when we came to *Kihuga creek, which we forded, and encamped in the forks formed by the Susquehannah and Kihuga, on the ground where the town of Tioga formerly stood. Soil very rich, &c.

12th, On fatigue, cutting timber to build block houses. About six P. M. was ordered to join the Regiment. At night in the evening the army was in motion and began their march to surprise †Shamong

* Cayuga. † Chemung.

an Indian town on the river Kihuga. Marched very slowly on the whole night, sometimes setting down for a whole night, and up again, eight or ten yards, until daylight began to appear, when we took a start and were obliged to run a great part of the way, on account of its being farther than was apprehended, and our regiment in the rear. Arrived, about half past six o'clock A. M., at Shamong, and found to our mortification the town entirely evacuated. About one hour after our arrival * * * * * * * Gen'l Hand, commanding the light troops, was fired upon from a scout of theirs who lay concealed in the bushes. They killed six or seven and wounded nine; among the latter were two officers of Hubley's regiment. Our troops immediately returned the fire and charged upon them, but as they lay on a hill, they had time to get off their killed; supposed to be one or two from the blood where they were posted. The country from Tioga to Shamong the most level land I have seen marching. On the bottom bordering on the creek, large meadows several miles in length, rich, fertile, and easy to be cultivated. Its timber on the low lands, nut and oak; on the high lands chiefly pine; soil very indifferent.

Shamong, an Indian town lying on the north of the creek, consisting of about thirty huts covered with bark. The Indians who inhabit it raise large fields of corn, beans, squashes, potatoes, and pumpkins in abundance, which they subsist on in the winter season, with what deer and bears they kill, with other beasts of the wood. Our troops, after destroying their huts and fields of corn (which we supposed to contain about a thousand bushels) returned unmolested to Tioga.

14th. The troops lay by to refresh themselves.

15th. The Indians skulking round our camp, killed and scalped one man, who was driving up some horses and wounded another.

16th. An escort of nine hundred troops commanded by Gen'l Poor, marched to join Cen'l Clinton, who is on his way from Otsego to join us, he having a large quantity of provision.

17th. One man killed and scalped, and one other wounded.

18th. A funeral sermon preached by Dr. Rogers,* prepared for the occasion, was to have been delivered at the re-interring of Capt. Davis, &c., but was postponed, on account of a rain coming on, until now, when the masons all gave their attendance.

20th. This morning arrived an officer and nine men from Gen'l Clinton, who reported him, together with Gen'l Poor, about twenty miles distant.

* Rev. John Rodgers, D. D., of New York City.

22d. At 10 A. M. arrived Gen'l Clinton with his boats, stores, &c., when there was a discharge of thirteen pieces of cannon; boats in number, 210. At retreat beat this evening, two soldiers of 1st Regiment run the gauntlet through the whole brigade, who were provided with each a good whip for that purpose—the line about half a mile.

23d. This day orders issued for marching the 25th. About 12 o'clock an accident happened to a Captain of Gen'l Poor's Brigade. He was shot dead from a soldier's attempting to snap a gun, not knowing it was loaded. It went off and killed him on the spot.

25th. The fore part of the day employed in getting in readiness, expecting to march in the afternoon. We leave here a great part of our baggage with the garrison. It consists of 250 men with two six pounders, commanded by Col. Shrieve. In the afternoon it rained hard, which prevented our marching.

26th. At half past 12 P. M., began our march with several pieces of cannon, which caused us to move very slowly, as we had formed a hollow square, in which the pack horses and cattle were all driven, together with the cannon. This day received information that Col. Broadhead, with 600 troops, was within forty miles of the *Senakee castle, and had destroyed almost one whole tribe of Indians by stratagem; he painted his men like Indians, with cutting their hair, &c. We this day likewise received intelligence of Count DeEstaing's victory over the British fleet, and having taken the island of St. Vincents. This day marched about four miles, and encamped at five P. M. near a large flat, on the north-east side of Cahuga creek. This day's march through level land, but very poor, excepting the flats, which are good, grown up with grass of great heighth.

Friday, 27th. At half past eight began marching, and proceeded two miles in the order of the day before. Halted in consequence of their being a defile, which our artillery, horses, &c., could not pass until repaired, from 11 o'clock A. M. till 4 in the afternoon. We passed the defile, and after marching quarter of a mile our Regiment was ordered back to assist the horses in passing, till 11 o'clock P. M. the whole having got up, though not without considerable destruction of the bags with flour and other stores. Then proceeded about three miles, and halted with the army, about one o'clock in the morning, about three miles from Shamong, on an old Indian settlement near some large fields of corn, said to be planted at the expense of the King of Britain, and many smaller ones said to belong to the Indians:

* Seneca.

with beans, squashes, potatoes, &c., on which our soldiers feasted sumptuously, it being a good substitute for bread which was a scarce article with us. Distance about six miles. Course of march this day, N. NW. The country as level as any I have marched through, except the defile; chiefly woods, but indifferent.

28th, Saturday. Continued marching until 3 P. M.: some ammunition wagons being broke and left behind for the purpose of gathering the corn and destroying what we did not make use of. Proceeded one mile and forded the Cahuga creek at crotch deep—very radid. Marched half a mile farther and re-crossed the creek again, where it was something deeper than at the other place, and extremely rapid, so as to carry down some of our men, and many of our pack horses, with the loss of three of the latter drowned, and a very considerable loss of flour, baggage, &c. At sunset arrived at Shamong; at nine our baggage came up. Here we encamped for the night; distance three miles. On the march between the places of fording, some Indians were seen and fired on by our flanks, when they ran off. This day the army was allowed no flour on account of the great quantity of corn, beans, &c. Course northwest.

Sunday 29th. Proceeded very slowly two miles, occasioned by the roughness of the way, which we had to clear for the artillery, baggage, &c., to pass. Here we halted for one hour and a half, until the artillery, &c., should raise a difficult height, at which time an advanced party of our riflemen discovered the enemy throwing up some works on the other side of a morass, and a difficult place through which we had to pass. It appears this was intended for an ambuscade, it being on a small height, where some logs, etc. were laid up, covered with green bushes, which extended half a mile. On the right was a small town which they had destroyed themselves, making use of the timber, etc. in the above works. Moved one mile and a quarter, after all was in readiness, and within a quarter of the works, when some small parties of riflemen were sent to divert them by firing at long shot on their works. After the ground was well reconnoitered, the artillery was advanced on their left. At the same time Gen'l Poor with his brigade was endeavoring to gain their rear around their left; Gen'l Hand's brigade was following in rear of Poor. Our brigade was kept as a reserve, as was also Gen. Clinton's, until their rear should be gained; but they having a party posted on a very considerable height, over which our right flanks had to pass, we were discovered by them. Previous to this, some shells and round shot were thrown among them in their works, which caused them to give

several yells, and doubtless intimidated them much. But at this discovery they gave a most hideous yell and quit their works, endeavoring to prevent Gen'l Poor's ascending the height, by a loose scattering fire; but our troops pressing forward with much vigor, made them give way, leaving their dead behind, (amounting to eleven or twelve) which were scalped immediately. We likewise took one white man, who appeared to be dead, and was stripped, when an officer came up and examined him, said he was not wounded, gave him a stroke and bade him get up; he immediately rose up and implored mercy, and was kept a prisoner some time. In the evening a negro was taken. Their number wounded not known. Two or three of ours killed, and thirty-four or five wounded. Among the latter was Major Titcomb, Capt. Cloise, and Lt. Allis. At half after three the firing ceased, and the army proceeded one mile and a half to a considerable town pleasantly situated under the mountains on the side of the creek, consisting of about twenty huts. The number of the enemy uncertain, but from the best intelligence from the prisoners, the whites were about two hundred, the Indians five.* They were commanded by Butler and Brant, who had been waiting some days our approach. It appears their expectations were great, from their numbers, situation, etc. The prisoners likewise inform us they had been kept on an allowance of seven ears of corn per day each, although there is a very great abundance of corn, beans, potatoes, squashes, etc., for several miles on the creek, upon which our whole army has subsisted for days. We had nevertheless to destroy some hundred bushels. Here was fouud a deal of plunder of theirs, such as blankets, brass kettles, etc.

* * * * * * * *

Monday, 30th. At the request of Maj. Piatt, sent out a small party to look for some of the dead Indians—returned without finding them. Toward morning they found them and skinned two of them from their hips down, for boot legs; one pair for the Major the other for myself. On the other side this mountain was a town said to be of the best buildings we had passed. It was destroyed by Gen. Poor the evening of the engagement.

Tuesday, 31st. Proceeded about six miles and halted for one hour, destroying a small town of huts on a branch of Kihuga Creek, which we forded. On our way thither burnt two houses, the best buildings I have seen since I left Wyoming. Here we left the Kihuga, and proceeded four miles through a level piece of pine land, thinly timbered, with many cranberry ponds, and large flats grown up with

* Gen'l Sullivan computed the whole force at fifteen hundred.

grass of considerable heighth. Encamped on one of these at sunset.

Wednesday, September 1st. At eight in the morning continued our march through a level pine lane, as the afternoon before, for two or three miles, when we began to ascend a mountain, on which we marched, ascending and descending several different times; then came into a very thick swamp, chiefly white and spruce pines. After marching one mile in the swamp, was under the necessity of halting for one hour, until a road was cleared for the artillery to pass; then proceeded after halting, through difficulties of the way, for five miles, in which time we forded a creek, that ran through the swamp, fifteen different times. About sunset came to a clear flat, uncultivated, rich, and well timbered. Near dark again entered a swamp; very difficult and bad marching, our pack and other horses still increasing the mud so as to make it impassable, through darkness, etc. Some, however, attempting it, were mired down with flour and baggage, where many lay all night; in this manner the road was strewed for about 4 miles. Had the savages availed themselves of this opportunity, it must have proved very fatal to us, for they might with ease have destroyed a great part of our provisions, with a party very inconsiderable. Thus continued our march until 12 o'clock at night, when we arrived at French Catherine, an Indian town, deserted by them a few hours before our troops came in; march as disagreeable as I have experienced; sometimes up to our knees in mud and mire, and so dark as not to be able to keep the path by any other means than being close to our front man. When we arrived, our situation still disagreeable, not having our baggage or any covering, and in expectation of being attacked every moment until morning,—men exceedingly fatigued, having marched fourteen miles with fifteen days' flour on their backs, exclusive of their other pack.

Thursday, 2nd. About sunrise a squaw was discovered, to appearance upwards of one hundred years of age, who lay in the woods. She had been left by the Indians the day before, and was so decrepid as not to be able to walk. She was, after exanimation, by order of the General, put on horse-back, and told to follow her companions, with a letter, but could not ride. She informed us that they had only gone a little way into the woods, and as they expected us not to tarry any time here, might return again: in consequence of which I was ordered out with a party of two hundred to search the woods adjacent, at 11 o'clock, A. M., as the army was to lay here this day for the refreshment of troops and collecting the horses and baggage. After marching three miles and a half, came to a large flat, near the

Senakee lake; proceeded as far as we could for the mire, then turned about, knowing we were in the wrong path, and sent out a couple of Indians for the purpose of finding the path, which they did, and returned. We then marched through a swamp for one and a half miles, and halted one hour; when detached Capt. Boman, with fifty men, to the lake, when we again marched and ascended a mountain, where we had a view of the lake, and then took a circuit march over mountains, etc. Returned to camp, after marching ten or eleven miles without making any discovery, more than where they had driven off a number of horses and cattle, several of which were taken this day.

Catharine is the most important Senakee town we have met with since entering their nation. It derived its name from *French Catharine*, who in her infancy was taken from Canada by the savages, and became accustomed to their manners, marrying an Indian chief, who was said to be half French himself, from which marriage she claimed this part of the country. Here she raised a great number of horses for sale—its situation a rich flat on the side of a creek. The corn and beans raised here afforded us one day's subsistence. The great quantity of corn, &c., which is raised here more than usual, was occasioned by the British giving a premium to encourage them in raising it, so as to enable them to come down on our frontiers.

This squaw likewise said they had a long debate whether they should stay and deliver themselves up to our army or not, but at length it was determined not, the warriors saying they would scalp them if they did. Here was made up a small hut for the old squaw on the side of the creek, having destroyed all the huts belonging to the place at our departure, leaving her a plenty to subsist on. She appeared very thankful when she found we did not kill or misuse her.

Friday, 3rd. Marched at half past eight, A. M.; for two miles something mountainous; then through a very large, level tract of land bordering on the Senakee lake; its timber walnut, ash, hichory and oak, by far the largest tract of good land in one body I have yet seen. About five P. M. arrived at encamping ground, which was in the woods. A short time after our halt some men discovered a corn-field; went to it, and found the Indians had just then quit it, leaving corn roasting at the fires, which occasioned there being a scout sent out, who discovered some of them by a fire near a small town, but the enemy making the discovery previous to this, retreated to the town as was supposed, and the scout returned. This evening, orders

were given for to march at half past five in the morning, without the usual signals. Distance 12 miles, N. NW. course.

Saturday, 4th. In the morning it rained, by which means we did not march until half after ten, when we proceeded to Apple town, which was on fire at our arrival. Passed it two or three hundred yards and halted on a mountain near a corn.field, which was soon stripped of its beans, &c. Here we had a prospect of the lake for upwards of twenty miles in length and about three in breadth, the most beautiful I have ever seen. In a short time proceeded until sunset through a good rich land, much the same as the day before, having only two difficult defiles. Distance about 12 miles; course north.

Sunday, 5th. Proceeded marching through land much the same as the day before, passing two or three defiles, and arrived at an old settled place called Kendae, at 3 P. M. It appeared to be the oldest town we have yet passed, here being a considerable orchard; trees very old, as are the building, very pleasantly situated about quarter of a mile from the lake, on a high piece of ground; some of the best buildings, in number about thirty, with several small fields of corn, which were very insufficient for all our troops, having drawn but half allowance since we left Shamong. A much larger quantity is said to be on the other side of the lake, but we having no boats or any convenience, it being about five miles across, could not get any of that. There was taken a white man, who had by them been made prisoner at Wyoming, in 1777. He informed us the enemy had left this two days before our arrival. He likewise said they had a reinforcement at this place of two or three hundred, who were very anxious to fight us; the others said they had fought enough, and did not choose to do any more. In the evening the whole army discharged their firelocks by order.

Monday, 6th. I was sent out with a detachment under Maj. Hollinshead, for the purpose of collecting horses, cattle, &c., many of them having strayed the night before, on account of which the army was detained until 2 P. M., when we proceeded three miles, land continuing rich and fertile as before; encamped in the woods near the lake. Here a great plenty of pea vines, which our horses and cattle feed on. This day have intelligence that the garrison at Powles Hook was surprised and taken.

Tuesday, 7th. Proceeded about eight miles, halting near the outlet of the lake for one hour and a half, then crossed it near middle deep. The lake is said to be forty miles in length and from two to five in breadth, very beautiful, without a single island in it, its course N.W.

and S.E. After crossing as before, proceeded one mile and halted one hour; having a long defile to pass, was expecting an attack. From thence proceeded two miles through a very thick wood, and came on the back of a town a little after sundown, called Cunnesedago, still expecting they would defend their town, it being the capital of their nation, but they were all fled. The town consists of fifty or upwards very good huts, regular and compact, much more than any we have seen before. Here was found a white male child about three years of age, supposed to have been taken from our frontiers. It can speak Indian very well, and understand English, but not talk it. Victuals being given, it appeared to have been nearly starved, and would doubtless have injured itself had it not been restrained. An officer of ours has taken it with the intention to bring it up. This lake runs into lake Kihuga, and from thence into St. Lawrence river.

Wednesday, 8th. Continued for the purpose of gathering corn, beans, &c.

Thursday, 9th. Proceeded one mile through a very thich swamp, when we came to some up-land, which appeared to have been cleared, and was grown up with Indian grass and some ash bushes, over which we travelled for two or three miles, when we again entered a swamp, which we travelled through for five miles and halted on a piece of high ground for the night. This morning a detachment was sent down to Tioga consisting of fifty men, who were to escort all the sick, invalids, &c. and likewise all the horses that were not able to carry packs. Thirty odd were nevertheless left at this place, that could not be go farther.

Friday, 10th. Came to a lake called by some *Genessee, whicl is from one to three miles in width, and about ten in length, and very shallow. Proceeded and crossed the outlet at half leg deep, and twenty yards across. It lies nearly north and south. After crossing had long defile to pass and came to a considerable town of about twenty huts, which were all on fire when we came in sight; marched one mile past the town and encamped for the night, near some corn-fields at 4 P. M. Distance of this day's march about ten miles. Course West.

Saturday, 11th. Passed many defiles, the ground being rougher than any we have yet passed since we left Catharine, and the up-land more indifferent. Arrived at four o'clock at Onyauyah, where was a large quantity of corn. In sight of this town is a lake lying to the

* The lake and town here referred to must be the same now designated by the name of Canandaigua, which appellation is common to both.

south; here we encamped. Marched fourteen miles this day, course nearly west. Here was left a small garrison, with most of our baggage, horses, &c.

Sunday, 12th. Came to a small *lake from a quarter to half a mile wide and three in length, distance about five miles. Crossed the outlet at knee deep, (fifteen yards across) went five and a half miles farther and encamped for the night on a high ground newly cleared.

Monday, 13th. At half past 4, morning, proceeded one mile and a half; came to a considerable town, †Canesaah, consisting of from sixteen to twenty huts and halted for the troops to get some refreshment and to build a bridge cross a creek; meantime a party of twenty-six men, commanded by Lt. Boyd, was sent out to a ‡town about six miles for discovery, at which place he arrived without molestation. Here an Indian was killed and scalped by his party. He then despatched two men to inform us what had happened; after they had gone two miles they saw five Indians. They immediately run back and told the Lieutenant what they had seen, who marched on to the place with all speed, when he discovered some few of them who retreated; he pursued and killed one of them. The men then went to scalp him, which caused some dispute who should have it; at the same instant the enemy rose up from their ambuscade, when the action commenced, but they being much superior in numbers, caused him and one or two others to surrender, though not until the rest were all killed and got off.§ About the same time, Capt. Lodge, surveyor of the road, with a small party was discovered about one mile beyond, where the party was building a bridge. They were fired on by the Indians and one of his men wounded. The rest ran off and were pursued so closely that one of them drew out his tomahawk and was close on the heels of one of our men, when a sentinel from the party at the bridge fired at the Indian, which caused them all to run of. Major Poor immediately pushed on, hearing the firing, and found the knapsacks, &c. of the Indians, who had all run off on his approach. At two o'clock, the bridge being completed, we marched on to a town, Casawavalatetah, where we arrived about dark, in expectation of an attack, and encamped. Land continuing

* This lake, and that also previously mentioned as in sight from Onyauyah, are doubtless two of the smaller lakes of New York, lying west of Canandaigua.

† Caniseah, perhaps.

‡ Probably the present Geneseo.

§ Marshall says, that Boyd, with fourteen of his men and an Oneida chief were slain, and that he had been sent out to reconnoitre the Indian town of Genessee.

very fertile; at both of these places was a large quantity of corn at the former we did not destroy all.

Tuesday, 14th. Early in the morning was ordered to destroy the corn, which we did by throwing the ears into the creek which runs close to the town, and is a branch of the *Canisee river, which empties into the lake Ontario about fourteen miles hence. At two P. M. marched and crossed the creek, and forded the main branch of Canisee and proceeded four miles down to the Chenisee castle, where we arrived about four P. M. At this place was Lieut. Boyd and one soldier found, with their heads cut off. The Lieutenant's head lay near his body; the scalp was entirely cut off; his body appeared to have been whipped and pierced in many different places. The other's head was not found. A great part of his body was skinned, leaving his ribs bare.

Wednesday, 15th. The whole army employed until three o'clock in gathering the corn and burning it in their huts, which were in number about eighty or a hundred, and much the largest quantity of corn I have yet seen in any one place since I have been out. Here came in a white woman with a young child, who was almost starved having made her escape two or three nights before from the enemy. She informs us they were in great confusion, the Indians some times, agreeing to treat with us, but it was made void by Butler and Johnson, who promised to supply them with provisions. One of the Indians at this cocked his gun and was about to shoot Johnson but was prevented. This woman was taken from Wyoming in '77, where her husband was killed. At half past two P. M. we began our march for returning, and proceeded as far as the fording place of the creek, crossed onto, encamping near the town Casawavalatetah. This place very rich and good. Distance from here to Niagaree said to be about eighty miles, whither the Indians carry all their furs, &c. for sale. They go and return in canoes in five or six days.

Thursday, 16th. I was ordered out on the advance party, under the command of Major Cochran, consisting of one hundred men. Proceeded and crossed the second branch of the Canesee river, where we remained until the army had all crossed, which was ten A. M. part of the troops being employed in destroying some corn that we left when there before. We then proceeded to Canexah, and encamped about four P. M. The army was again sent out destroying corn that was omitted before. In the evening we joined our respect-

* Genessee.

ive Regiments for the night, and were to repair to the front of the army at the general beat in the morning.

Friday, 17th. Marched at sunrise. Arrived at Onyauyah at twelve o'clock. There was one large hut left standing, round which the garrison had laid up the kegs of flour, boxes of ammunition and bags of flour, so as to make it a very considerable fort. Round it were likewise batteries. This cautiousness was occasioned by prisoners having been taken, and it was apprehended they would extort from them our situation; and they might probably attack that place in our absence, as the garrison left was very inconsiderable, a captain and fifty men, exclusive sick, lame and lazy, with one three pounder. This by us was called Fort Cummings, Capt. Cummings having the command here.

Saturday, 18th. Proceeded to the Genessee lake and crossed the outlet, and encamped on the side of it for the night, passing through Kennendauque. On our march met three Onnida Indians, who came in five days from Fort Schuyler and brought intelligence of New York being evacuated and burnt.

Sunday. 19th. Proceeded to Kennesedaga. On our way thither, met three soldiers from Tiogo, two days and a half from Newtown, where they inform us is a plentiful supply of stores for us, with a garrison from Tioga. Encamped for the night.

Monday, 20th. Remained until 4 P. M. in consequence of a detachment being sent down the south of Senakee lake to destroy a town there, and another down the north side of Kihuga to destroy a chain of towns, part of which is to proceed to Fort Schuyler and conduct the baggage of Gen. Clinton's brigade down to head quarters by way of Albany, when we proceeded and crossed the outlet of the Genessee lake, and encamped at sunset, having marched 4 miles. At *head of the Kihuga is a remarkable salt spring, where the Indians all get a supply of salt. It is said that 12 quarts of water will produce one of clear salt.

Tuesday, 21st. Marched at six A. M. and proceeded three miles from Kendoha, and encamped in a wood at the side of the lake at three o'clock, afternoon. This morning was a detachment sent down the south side of Kihuga for the purpose of destroying some towns there.

Wednesday, 22d. Proceeded about fourteen or fifteen miles and encamped at 5 o'clock P. M. three quarters of a mile from the lake and seven from Appletown, at a defile.

* Probably the present Salina.

Thursday, 23d. Proceeded to Catharine town, at which place we arrived at twelve o'clock, finding the old squaw here which was left as we went up, with a paper that had many lines of Indian wrote underneath a protection that was given her by the General, the contents of which I did not hear. We likewise found the corpse of a squaw who appeared to have been shot three or four days, which lay in a mud hole; supposed to have came there since our departure to take care of the old brute. Who killed her I cannot ascertain, but it is generally believed to be three men of ours who were sent up from Tioga express a few days before. At our departure from here the General ordered there should be left a keg of pork and some biscuit, &c. for the old creature to subsist on, although it was so scarce an article that no officer under the rank of a field officer had tasted any since leaving Tioga, and a very scant allowance of half a pound of poor beef and a like quantity of flour. Proceeded at two o'clock about three miles through a swamp of exceeding bad road for the pioneers to repair them and halted for the army's arrival, which was at five o'clock P. M.; on a small flat of cleared ground, and encamped. Distance of day's march from 16 to 18 miles. This evening we, the advance guard, had orders to march at revielle for the purpose of having the roads repaired through a most notorious swamp of five miles, and appearance of rain, which would render the swamp almost impassable.

Friday, 24th. According to order marched at day-light and proceeded through the swamp, though not without several halts for the Pioneers, when we made a more general halt, for the army to come up, after having got through, of about one hour; then received orders to proceed again to a bad defile and there halt for the pioneers to build a bridge, which was three miles from the place where our stores were with a small garrison. At three the army appeared in sight, when we again resumed our march, and on our approach the garrison fired thirteen cannon, which we immediately followed with a like number from our advance piece, and then gave three cheers and encamped, thinking ourselves happy to arrive where we could once more fully satisfy our appetites. After 14 miles march, pretty much fatigued.

Saturday, 25th. Remained at Fort Reed for those detachments before mentioned to have been sent out, to return. In the forenoon the army all discharged their muskets, with orders to parade at five in the afternoon, each man furnished with one blank cartridge. According to orders the whole paraded in a line to fire a feu de joie, when thirteen round of cannon was fired. Then began a running

fire of muskets from the right through the whole; this not being performed to the General's liking, he ordered the whole to again charge; after this was done he ordered the whole to be put in readiness and not a man to fire until he should come opposite him. All being in readiness, he put his horse off at full speed and rode from right to left with whip and spur, men all firing according to orders, which made it very grand and caused the General to say it went like a hallelujah. After three cheers given for the Congress in consequence of their resolutions of the 18th August,* and then three for the United States, and thirdly for the King of Spain, our new ally, and thus the day ended with joy, the officers of each brigade being furnished with one of the best bullocks there was, extra.

Sunday, 26th. Still remained at Fort Reed. In the morning there was a detachment of three hundred men ordered to be sent up the river Kihuga for the purpose of destroying a town or two, but was deferred by reason of rain coming. At one in the afternoon the detachment under Col. Durbin, that came down the south of the Kihuga lake, arrived with two squaws, and inform us that they burnt three or four towns. They likewise say they found one Indian and one other squaw, the latter so old as not to be able to be brought off; the Indian man young but decrepid to such a degree that he could not walk. I have since heard it said, the Colonel left one house standing for them to stay in, and would not suffer them to be hurt, but some of the soldiers taking an opportunity when not observed, set the house on fire, after securing and making the door fast. The troops having got in motion and marched some distance, the house was consumed, together with the savages, in spite of all exertions.

Monday, 27th. The morning clear. The detachment yesterday detained by rain has gone out with an addition of two hundred men more, and divided into two parties, one under the command of Col. Courtland, the other under Col. D'Hart; one going up the north side, and the other the south of the Kihuga creek. In the evening the detachments came in, after destroying a very considerable quantity of corn, &c.

Tuesday, 28th. The same detachment again sent out on account of a small party being sent farther up, who say there is a large quantity of corn yet standing on the creek. About ten o'clock A. M. the detachment under Col. Butler came in from the north of Kihuga lake, who say they have destroyed vast quantities of corn, and several very considerable of their towns.

* Increasing pay of officers, &c.

Wednesday, 29th. Marched at 7 o'clock; the chief of our stores were sent in boats from Fort Read, it being in the forks of Kihuga and Tioga creeks. This fort was built by a small detachment sent from Tioga with stores for us by order of Gen. Sullivan, the detachment under the command of Capt. Read, which occasioned its being called after him. We proceeded to Chemung, where we arrived at 1 o'clock, P. M., and halted for one and half hour for refreshment; then marched and proceeded three miles to our old encamping ground as we went up, where we remained for the night, much fatigued, having marched over rough ground.

Thursday, 30th. Proceeded to a very difficult defile, there being no possibility of passing more than one man abreast, on the side of the river, and a very high mountain on the other, near three quarters of a mile from top to bottom over which I had to pass, which rendered the day very fatigueing. At 3 o'clock P. M. arrived at Fort Sullivan at Tioga, when we were saluted from the garrison by thirteen rounds of cannon and three cheers, and immediately was a return given from the advanced pieces of cannon. * * * The fort is a fine stockade, * * * * block-houses on the river Susquehannah and one other on the Kihuga; within three hundred yards of each was an old carrying place about half mile from the forks of the two rivers. The army all passed the fort and encamped on our old ground. Soon after the officers were invited to the garrison where was a dinner provided for them. Joy appearing in every face at our so happy return, having marched three hundred miles into the Indian country with so very inconsiderable loss, having completed all that was intended us at the first formation of the expedition, and much more than was expected when we set out, on account of provisions being so very short, which must inevitably have been the case if we had not unanimously agreed to bring ourselves on half allowance, on which we continued until our arrival at Fort Read.

Monday, 4th. Was ordered on the advance guard, marched about half after eight and proceeded as far as Queen Esther's plains, about 4 miles, when we halted by orders of the commander-in-chief until the army should come up, not being determined whether to march farther or not, the weather appearing suspicious and wets a little. On the arrival of the army it clears away a little, when the General orders us to march as far as Wigsaugking creek and there to encampe himself; going in a boat we arrived at 5 P. M. The whole of the army did not arrive until after dark, when comes on very hard rain and continues the night, and I on guard.

Tuesday, 5th. The morning continues cloudy; orders for the whole army to go down in boats and on horseback; I came on a horse as far as Wyalucing and staid the night; this day killed a great number of horses.

Wednesday, 6th. Marched at 9 A. M. and proceeded as far as Tunkhannoch and encamped for the night. This day orders came to leave all horses that could not be got on, and for none to be killed.

Thursday, 7th. I proceeded for Wyoming at daylight, having obtained leave over night, and arrived at Wyoming at 3 P. M.—The boats having came in at 10 A. M. an entertainment was provided for the officers of the Jersey Brigade and those of Proctor's Artillery. At half-past 3 a cannon was fired for the assembling of the officers, and one for every toast, thirteen of which were drank.

Friday, 8th. In the morning, at 10 A. M., came in the whole party of horses.

Saturday, 9th. This day orders for marching in the morning at 6 o'clock for Easton.

DISTANCES.

From Easton to Wyoming,	65½	miles.
To Lachawanick,	10	"
To Qualutimack,	7	"
To Tunkhanick,	11	"
To Mishaping,	10	"
To Wyalucing,	12	"
To Weasaugkaing,	15	"
To Tioga,	15	"
To Chemong,	12	"
To Newton,	9	"
To Catherines,	17½	"
To Kendai,	28	"
To Outlet Senekee Lake,	11½	"
To Kanadesago,	8	"
To Canandaque,	15½	"
To Haunyauya,	13½	"
To Adjutsa and Canaugtsa,	12½	"
To Casawalahtin,	7	"
To Chinesee Castle,	5½	"
	280½	

EXTRACTS FROM A JOURNAL

KEPT BY

DOCTOR EBENEZER ELMER

DURING GENERAL SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION.

[The following extracts are given as containing either additional incidents or matter confirmatory of the foregoing Journal of Lieutenant Barton :]

June 18th, 1779. * * * We left Easton with the 2d and 3 Jersey regiments, two regiments of Gen'l Poor's brigade, viz: Scammel's and Sully's and Col. Proctor's artillery with six four pounders and two howitzers, taking with us the pack horses, &c. * * *

20th. * * * Mr. Kirkland, Missionary among the Indians, joined us to-day.

21st. Marched at sunrise, and about 6 o'clock came into the Great swamp, which is interspersed with hills and barren pine spots throughout, very stony. There are three or four brooks which run through it being branches of the Lehigh. In some places the timber is very tall and thick, mostly white and hemlock pine, with some birch, maple and locust trees. Many of the white pines are 150 feet clear of any limbs. At Locust Hill, near the centre, was proposed for our encampment, but for want of water we were obliged to proceed on clear through, 53 miles from the meridian, [Easton]—course about N.W., though the road bears various courses. The last vale of this Swamp is called the Shadow of Death. Having come so great a distance in such bad roads, the wagons did not get in till late in the evening, and several broke; some left behind; many horses tired,

some died, and others lost; lay all night on a bushy spot among the pine knots by the edge of the Swamp. Called Fatigue Camp.

22d. 2 o'clock P. M., we decamped and marched on through a country very similar from that which we had passed over before we came into the Swamp, to the 58 mile post. Here we encamped at the deserted house of one Bullack, by the side of a cripple called Sullivan's Camp. The track of some Indians were said to be observed just on our flanks, though it is a doubt with me whether they were real.—This road to Wyoming from Pokono mountain is entirely new, but will undoubtedly become public should that place flourish.

23d. Marched at 6 o'clock through the woods some distance when we came to the summit of a mountain which shewed Pokono, the Blue mountains and the hills over Wyoming; we descended this summit near 4 miles and reached the foot among oak and hickory on the flats About 12 o'clock we came to our encamping ground on the banks to the Susquehannah at Wyoming, 65 miles from Easton. The place does by no means answer my expectation, yet it must be acknowledged that the points and in some places a breadth of more than a mile is exceeding good bottom, yielding excellent grain or grass, and having such a beautiful river running through it, navigable for boats, makes it much more agreeable. The inhabitants are mostly killed or driven away and their habitations destroyed. The devastations of war are not less conspicuous here than in any place in America.

24th. Received some flying intelligence that the enemy were in force of 3 or 400 at Chemong, and likewise that the Indians were in Council. We are well assured that some enemy (numbers unknown) have been reconnoitering our strength and skulking in the woods.—Spent chief part of the day in fishing. Salmon trout, suckers, bass and common trout are pretty plenty in the river of which we catched a number with a seine. * * * * General Hand we found at this place, Col. Courtland's, Butler's, and Armand's regiments with the German corps, besides Spencer's and Ogden's.

25th. Five miles from this place on the road, we came to where Capt Davis and Lt. Jones of this State were murdered by the savages the 23d of April last, and their scalps taken off, with five men who were out with them a hunting. A monument is erected on the spot to commemorate the bloody tragedy, and the blood of Lt. Jones exhibited on a board crying for vengeance. What rendered the action peculiarly inhumane was that the scalps were all taken off by a squaw, consort to a sachem, and that of some while they were alive; enough

methinks to make any of the sex possessed of natural sensibility shudder at the thought and even the hardy male to reprobate it with horror.

27th. Being Sunday, Mr Hunter gave us a sermon from the first Psalm, in the woods.

28th. A dance on the green in the evening.

29th. This morning 34 boats arrived at this place from Sunbury with flour, beef, and military stores. This was very fortunate as there was not one day's provision in the stores, after all their great spunk in furnishing the army with provision for the campaign. Through neglect and carelessness in the commissaries, great quantities of beef was so damaged that the men could not possibly eat it. Such rascally conduct ought to meet with the severest punishment. The horses purchased for this expedition, for want of care in the conductors, are many of them lost. * * * * *

July 1st. Michael Rosborough, of Sussex County, New Jersey, having been sentenced to suffer death by a Court Martial, held at Easton, whereof Gen'l Maxwell was President, for enticing soldiers to desert to the enemy, and offering his aid to conduct them away, was executed at this place to-day. Lawrence Miller of the same place, sentenced by the Court to suffer likewise was reprieved under the gallows and expressed every token of repentance before and true thankfulness afterwards. But the poor wretch who was executed appeared to leave the world with that careless stupidity of his future state which had before marked his life; dreadful thought!

2d. Col. Armand's independent corps. being directed by his Exellency Gen'l Washington, to repair to Head Quarters, left this place for that purpose this morning, with whom went Col. Brearly, who is going to officiciate as Chief Justice in the State of New Jersey.

3d. In the afternoon most of the subalterns met at the Colonel's marquee to take a drink. After several toasts had gone round, being Saturday night, they agreed to drink sweethearts and wives on honor. The following ladies were toasted:

Miss H. Burnet, by Lt. Jno. Peck.
" S. Burnet, by Lt. Dan'l Lane.
" Abby Wheeler, by Mr. Wm. Shute.
" Mimey Baldwin, by Lt. Osmun.
" P. Weaver, by Lt. Weyman.
" Phebe Atwood, by Lt. S. Shute.
" N. Shreve, by Lt. Shreve.
" P. Johnson, by Lt. Appleton.
" N. McWhorter, by Dr. M. Elmer.

Mrs. Jelph, by Dr. E. Elmer.
" Foster, by Lt. Halsey.

4th. At 10 o'clock the troops went to attend divine service. Mr. Hunter preached a very good sermon from Heb. x: 13th verse. Five o'clock Mr. Kirkland preached to the inhabitants and some gentlemen from vi. Matt. 13th verse. This morning near 30 boats went down the river after provisions. The hands enlisted for the purpose of navigating the boats having mostly deserted and left them, we were obliged to turn out a command for that purpose.

* * * * * * * *

9th. Friday 43 boats loaded with stores, provision, &c., arrived at this place; with them came up Col. Hubley's regiment of foot, being the one formerly commanded by Col. Hartley. These stores however were found insufficient for the expedition, wherefore Capt. Cummings was ordered out with a party to go down to Coxes Town after flour, who set out just before night. Col. Dayton, Capt. Mitchel, and some others arrived here to-day, by whom we received the Jersey Paper of the 23d and 30th ult., with some private letters and intelligence that the enemy had desisted from their attempt on Fort Clinton.

12th. Information being received that 300 Indians are down on this quarter, a command was ordered out this morning through the Swamp with one field piece to endeavor to bring them to action and protect the stores which are coming up. Yesterday Serg't Brown arrived with letters from Newark; he came with some continental wagons loaded with provision, &c. A command to set out to-morrow morning down the river to fall in with the Indians from that way if they be thither.

13th. The command ordered out last evening set off this morning. Major Conway commanded it.

15th. Played Shinney with Gen'l Maxwell, Col. Dayton and a number of gentlemen.

16th. Played as yesterday; Gen'l Sullivan attended and was much pleased with our activity in the performance.

17th. Dined with Gen'l Sullivan. A very considerable number of gentlemen were present and we were entertained with a great plenty of good punch.

18th. Being Sunday Mr. Hunter gave us a sermon from John vi. 68.

19th. The party who went after the deserters which left the German regiment some days ago, returned this evening with 25 of them, which they took at the gap of the mountain.

20th. Captain Bowman arrived to-day from his command at Brincker's Mills and brought with him 270 head of cattle for the army here; a number of horses also arrived. Serg't Jones with the party which accompanied him to Wyalucing returned without discovering any parties at all. They returned in 26 hours.

21st. We received at this place the following agreeable intelligence, viz: that Gen'l Wayne with a party of light infautry on the night of the 15th instant, surprised and took the garrison at Stony Point, consisting of British, Scotch and new levies, commanded by Col. Johnson, consisting of about 500, with 16 pieces of artillery, baggage, stores, &c. We had only 5 killed. Maj. Ogden arrived from Elizabethtown with a number of letters. At evening the Jersey stores arrived here.

23d. Set out on command with the regiment to meet the boats at the falls 4 miles below the Shawnee Flats; arrived there with all the boats and continued at the place all night.

24th. After seeing the boats all safe over the falls in the morning we set out for camp; halted and dined at the Flats, and then, after fording the river, went into camp. The Gen'l returned his thanks in general orders to the officers and soldiers who were employed in forwarding up the stores; and gave orders for preparing to march on Wednesday next.

26th. All hands dined at the Colonel's to-day, and after dinner we took a hearty game at Bandy Wicket.

27th. Five men belonging to the German battalion being sentenced by a general Court Martial to be shot to death for desertion, and approved by the General, were ordered to be executed this day, but were reprieved.

28th. Went down to the Flats to dress a man who was wounded by the Indians. He was hunting 16 milles from home and setting by the root of a tree received a ball through his side from a person very near him and upon rising received another in his thigh from a distance. Notwithstanding his two wounds he got clear, they fearing to follow him. He supposed there were 4 or 5.

31st. Left Wyoming about 12 o'clock and marched 10 miles to Lacanawanunk river, which we crossed and encamped on the upper banks. The boats were not able to get up with us on account of the falls. Rainy night.

August 1st, 1779; Lord's Day. After waiting till 2 o'clock, P. M., for the boats to get up and the tents to dry, we decamped and travelled on; passed by a very grand and curious cataract which proceeded

from a spring on the top of the mountain. It is divided into three distinct falls not less than 20 feet each. We passed very difficult rocky ways, through one old farm and on the second flat encamped 7 miles from our old station. The place is called Quilutinac.

3d. Left Quilutinac at 7 o'clock and marched over hills and dales, rocks and mountains, through a country diversified with almost every appearance but that of cultivation. We marched 12 miles to Tunkanunck river, which we crossed, and encamped on a level on the upper side.

4th. Marched at 7 o'clock, A. M. Country much as yesterday. Precipices to rise very steep; exceedingly stony and dangerous.—Several horses have fallen and broken everything at these places in the course of our march. After some time we came to a long flat, the lower part of which is well timbered; particularly famous for walnut trees, hence called Walnut Swamp. Many of them are 4 feet over and 30 and 40 feet clear of limbs. The upper part of the flat is an old farm where we halted. The land in all these places is fully equal to any I ever saw, but they are in general small, many of them not consisting of more than 20 acres. The inhabitants are all gone, not one from Wyoming upwards to be seen; many went to the enemy, the others were killed by the savages. We marched this day 14 miles to Vanderlip's farm.

5th. Left Vanderlip's farm at 01 o'clock and proceeded on our march. At 12 we passed Tuscarora river and so on through an open woody country on the top of the mountain. This day we were alarmed on our march by some people on a head discovering the flank guards and supposing them to be Indians. The troop was beat and a solid column formed soon after: however the mistake was found out and we went on. After descending the high precipice we reached the lower part of Wyalucing Flats. Remarkable large timber in the wilds; button trees frequently 6 feet over, and others very large. About 6 o'clock we came to our encamping ground at Wyalucing. The boats arrived at evening. Most extraordinary clover and spear grass throughout the cleared land. Soon after we arrived, Serg't Martin Johnson died, after marching all day. He was a very hard drinker.

6th. In order to refresh the men and cook provision we remained this day on our ground. The flat at this place contains about 1,000 acres, part of which is cleared, and the most of it full of spear and English grass. Rainy night.

7th. On account of the wetness of the morning the army remained on the former ground all this day.

8th. Set out on our march at six o'clock. At the upper end of the flat passed a creek called Wyalucing Creek. Passed this day over one very large mountain, the rest of the road was tolerably level. We marched about 12 miles to a flat, which however was far from being equal to the former—one little pasture, mostly weeds and bushes. The place is called the Standing Stone. Gen'l Sullivan by reason of indisposition, went on board the boats, Gen'l Maxwell commanding the army. It is 53 measured miles from Wyoming to Wyalucing.

9th. Drisly morning. Marched from the Standing Stone at 7 o'clock, and proceeded up the river till we come to Sheshecununk Plains; marched on to the upper part on a flat of about 1,000 acres, with very large wild grass, three miles from the mouth of the Tioga Creek. This day we passed through a plain known by the name of Rush or Long Bottom. Having marched near 12 miles we arrived late and much fatigued, but the boats remained 4 miles in our rear all night, being unable to reach us. No enemy to be seen though some huts was observed. Rainy in the night.

10th. Boats arrived about 9 o'clock, A. M. Provision was drawn; 3 regiments set out for Tioga; the remainder of the army continued on the former ground. The Generals went up with the party to reconnoitre the place. The whole returned P. M. They found a cow over the river and brought her off. Some fresh tracks were observed but no Indians to be seen.

11th. Crossed the river and sending our regiment and 2d New York do. to cover the crossing of the army, they all got safe over. We marched up to Tioga branch, forded that, and encamped a little above on the main branch, called the North branch. Queen Esther's Palace stood on the lower side of the Tioga branch, where is a large plain similar in appearance to that we came from on the other side of the river. Here I enquired of the surveyor and found that the distance from Wyoming to be 80 miles, consequently 145 from the meridian, course N. W. by W. Our camp is fixed on a pine ridge between the main and Tioago branch, but near the former. Opposite on the other side of each branch is considerable of a mountain which overlooks all the plains. The buildings here were mostly destroyed by Col. Hartly last fall, and the place has been but very little frequented by the Indians since, only being crossed on their tours down the country. The old brush encampments were found below and burned. Probably they were made by the party which was down at Wyoming last April. The horrors of a wilderness with the beauties of fertile nature are blended in our prospects at this place.

12th. Capt. Cummings who went out with Lt. Jenkins of Hand's brigade, and 6 men of our regiment who went out last evening to reconnoitre Chemong, returned about 3 o'clock P. M., and by the report which they brought of the moving situation of the Indians, it was thought proper to move after them this evening. Accordingly at dark all the well and hearty men of the army with one day's provision cooked and otherwise light, paraded, leaving the invalids and some officers, Gen'l Maxwell to command, with the guards standing. Col. Proctor with a column went likewise, leaving the rest of his regiment behind. At 10 o'clock we marched in the following order: Gen'l Hand in front, Gen'l Poor with his brigade followed by the right, and Gen'l Maxwell's, commanded by Col. Dayton, followed in the rear by the left. By reason of the dark defiles which we were to pass, the day appeared by the time we had got 7 miles on our way. After which we proceeded with all possible rapidity and arrived at their castle, about 14 miles, at about 7 o'clock, A. M. We found them forsaken, but by the scattered situation of their effects which were left, we had reason to suppose they went off very precipitately. Burning their dwellings and destroying their patches of corn and garden stuff was immediately fallen upon; Gen'l Hand in the mean time proceeding on with intent to catch them if possible. After marching about 2 miles he was fired upon from a very secure ambuscade. He immediately rushed up and dispossessed them of their fortress, but by their rapid and scattered retreat he was able only to wound one before they were entirely out of reach. In this skirmish Col. Hartly's regiment which was in front had 6 killed and 9 wounded; among the latter was one Captain and one Adjutant. The army moved on to the place but could effect nothing. The bells of the cattle were heard ahead but we could get none. After this our regiment and three others were sent over the river to destroy some corn; while they were doing this, all hands carelessly at work, they were fired on across the river. The men in confusion, all they could do was to get off. Finding it impossible to catch them, after destroying all we could, we marched off for Tioga. On this side was a large patch of corn which we left standing till we should go up again. The whole of their corn, beans and potatoes, I judge was near 200 acres. The number of Indians which harrassed us was about 50 which served to afford time for their cattle to get off. We arrived in camp at dark, much fatigued, on the 14th.

* * * * * * * *